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The Daily Commercial.

Hopelessness of Copperheadism.

Already the Copperhead junk begins to sink. It has been scuttled by some cruel hand—some Son of Liberty. The pumps don't work, because there are not passengers enough on board to man them. The great captain AUGUST BELMONT, has jumped overboard after tying a weight to his owner's papers with a view of sinking them. As long as there was, in his esteem, the slightest prospect of the shattered vessel reaching port by November next, he stood on the poop deck and rejoiced to hear the name and fame of the ROTHSCHILD'S trumpeted as the financial agents by which the Great Republic was to be laid low. His owners who are shrewd watchers of the signs of the times after viewing English rebel sympathising houses one after another tottering and tumbling, have ordered him to deny his connection with the Chicago Convention, and save their reputation. What was creditable ever since the Chicago Convention has just become "calumny" and "absurdity," and he, BELMONT, denies "having bought up the Chicago Convention, paid large sums in order to obtain the nomination of General MCCLELLAN, holding in connection with the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD a large amount of Confederate securities, sympathizing with the rebellion, and depreciating Union victories." Thus sinks the Chicago junk, while the passengers are taking to the Union life-boats. The crew may stick to some planks, or make a raft, but there is no chance of there making land until long after the 8th of November. The prayers of the loyal people are solicited in their behalf.

Courage.

General MCCLELLAN has it, and has it largely. He has done what no other man in the country dare do. He has confessed his own incompetency as a military man. The Chicago platform says that the war has been a failure for four years. For half that time General MCCLELLAN controlled our military affairs, and having accepted the Chicago platform he writes himself down a failure. Will the people of this country commit their Government to the control of a man who parades his incompetency as his strongest claim upon their votes?

Meeting To-Night.

Gen. S. F. CAREY, will address the Union citizens of this city, this evening, in front of Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street, foot of Fifth.

THE Boston *Courier* says that "all the well whipped Generals support Mr. LINCOLN." In this test we suppose are included Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, LOGAN, SMITH, SHERIDAN, and scores of others, equally "well whipped" Generals.

FOUR hundred soldiers belonging to the Veteran Reserve corps passed through this city Westward yesterday. A vote demonstrated that there was not one McCLELLANITE among them. So they go!

Corrections—Note From Dr. Prestley.

MR. EDITOR:—I am under great obligation to the reporter for your paper for the excellent report he has given of my speech in Allegheny City last night. He has, however, made one or two mistakes which, as some of them are essential to the force of the argument, you will please to correct by printing this communication.

The expression "*domestic* institutions," first of the second paragraph, should be "*Republican* or *Democratic* institutions." I was not speaking of the influence of slavery on domestic institutions, but its influence on *our form* of government; and held that slavery fostered those characteristics of mind and heart which are fatal to the existence of Republicanism or Democracy; and that therefore, neither Republicans nor Democrats should assist to perpetuate it by voting for, or expressing any sympathy with those who are in favor of its perpetuation, as it held the South and the Democratic party to be.

Again, our war debt should have been stated at two *thousand* millions of dollars, not two *hundred* millions. In the last part of the fourth paragraph it should read "the more they *fawn* on them," not "*frown* on them." The Democratic party, from "Little Mac" up or down, whichever you please, chose anything but *frown* on the South. It is for the administration, and the faithful supporters of our government in the North, they reserve all their frowns and curses. They think the South would assist their return to peace and power whereas the Republicans stand between them and both; that's the rub.

In the sixth paragraph instead of "domain" it should be *eminent* domain—"the right of eminent domain in all the States of the Union." You, or any lawyer, will understand what I mean. I claim that the Government of the United States has a right of sovereignty in the land of all the States, that it may, among other things, expel traitors from it, and keep it in the Union for the present population that is loyal to the Government, and any new population that may settle in the South hereafter. How else can the government, according to the provisions of the Constitution, guarantee a Republican form of government to all the States, or take land for use (as may any one of the States within its own borders) paying to the individual loyal owner a fair valuation for it. I say *loyal* owner, for traitors have no rights in the Constitution, but to a fair trial, conviction as traitors, and death. If it cannot be proved that they have levied war against the United States (treason), or given aid and comfort to the enemies, they are not traitors in the eye of the law.

The reporter makes me a little more severe against the Democratic party than I remember myself, though I was severe. Indeed I can hardly find terms strong enough to express my reprobation of the sentiments and objects of the present party known by that name. I conscientiously believe that the present organization, known as Democratic, deserves the reprobation of every honest and good man; and this belief is the reason I have permitted myself, contrary to my custom, to be persuaded to address my fellow-citizens a few times during the present campaign. Some may feel inclined to find fault with me for so doing, but in this, as in everything else, I must be governed by my own sense of propriety, and conscientious conviction of duty. I cannot conceive why I, as a clergyman exonerates a person from using any influence he has for the good of his country any more than for the good of the church. A clergyman should be an example of self-sacrificing, Christian patriotism, as of every other virtue; and use all his influence for the good of his country, especially in her times of trouble and peril, and for the good of all his fellowmen.

JAMES PRESTLEY.

THE mania for suicide, which usually sets in towards the close of the year, has attacked the British public some two months earlier and with much more severity than usual. An average of from three to five cases are reported in London daily, and the infection appears to have spread through all ages. Not long ago, a miserable old man, of seventy, was brought before a police magistrate charged with attempting to poison himself, and recently a little child of twelve years of age was brought up, charged with cutting her throat. It appeared that she was a domestic servant and an orphan —her only relation, an aunt, had gone into the country, and her loneliness, acting upon a mind naturally predisposed to melancholy and gloomy and flighty by constitutional temperament, drove her into a wretched state of mind, the result of which was the attempt at suicide. The poor neglected creature was sent to the workhouse.

Concerning Mexico the writer says: The quarrel in Mexico between the Austra-Belgian party and the French party, between Maximilian and the French Minister and Generals, is more serious than appears on the surface, and gives serious concern to the Government here. The French represent Maximilian as headstrong and indifferent to their interests, and nothing, it is said, but the spirit which would attach to such a move prevents Napoleon from ordering his whole army home. In case events take such a turn in the United States as to endanger the good relations between that country and France, the quarrel with Maximilian will be probably seized by France as a pretext for bringing home the French troops.

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.—A meeting of gentlemen representing the different evangelical denominations was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Boston, on Monday afternoon, to consider the subject of taking measures for a "distinct and solemn recognition of the overruling Providence of God in the present condition of our country." It was voted to hold a Union prayer meeting on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon of each week, and a committee representing the different denominations was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

More of the Great Conspiracy.

Communications with the Rebels.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE PRESIDENT.

Order to Arm Against the U. S. Army.

The Penalty of Revealing Secrets.

The Body to be Cut in Four Parts.

Governor Morton to be Sick and Die.

The Commission in the case of H. H. Dodd met again at Indianapolis on Wednesday. Wm. Clayton's testimony was resumed. He said that he understood the obligation he had taken in the Vestibule degree "to take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a government for themselves," etc., to refer to the present war; that the South was oppressed, and the government and its army the government usurped. This was the common belief in the Order, and it was to oppose the government as an usurpation, as well as if its members were pushed pretty hard by the draft.

Wesley Tranton, another witness, was called. He testified that the object of the Order of the Sons of Liberty was first stated to be to organize and revive the Democratic party and oppose the Administration. The officers and members said a great deal about the usurpations and tyranny of the Government, and about preparing to resist oppression. Some of the members had rifles and shot guns, and two boxes of revolvers were sent to the organization, and a man by the name of Coffin helped carry the boxes, which were marked as jewelry. Toward the last part of 1863 the organization seemed to die, but in January, 1864, the matter seemed to revive, and the members of the Order were notified that a meeting of the greatest importance was to be held, and that all should attend. One John W. Stone was the speaker at the meeting. He said the Circle of Honor had been recognized and was to be called by a different name. He had a little book or ritual with him which Stone said came from Jeff. Davis, containing the laws and regulations of the Order. He said they were in communication with the Confederate authorities, and that the Order was preparing to do something that would be felt. Stone said the organization would make a simultaneous attack upon Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. They were to make a dash with such arms as they had, seize the arsenals, and by this means arm themselves more completely. Some said there was no doubt they would be able to capture these places, as the United States soldiers were mostly at the front. It was said that when these places were seized it would wake up the friends of liberty in Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere, and the organization would have such a standing that in a month the time-servers of Lincoln's Government would be checked. The uprising was to be made not far from the first of April. Governor Morton was to be installed before the 4th, by a person who signed his name "M. D.," and he was not to live long after that. Stone said he guessed he would take stock and die. When the attack was to be made there there would be a general advance of the rebel armies, and Gen. Lee was to attack Washington City. At the close of Stone's remarks about one hundred additional members were enrolled in the Order, each man getting two members to stand as his sponsors. They were bound by oath to their obligations, the form of the ritual of which was to stand by and defend each other, and to come with their arms whenever the order for the attack was made. Those who did not were to be treated as traitors. Some of the men, before taking the oath, expressed fears that if captured they would be shot or hung as traitors. Stone made light of the idea, and said that if any of the Order were captured, it was probable that Lincoln's Government would so be notified by Jeff. Davis that they must be respected as prisoners of war or he would retaliate. Both Dodd and Bowles were constantly spoken of as Chiefs in the Order. Harrison H. Dodd, it was said in the Order, would be the next Governor.

The Chiefs of the order said the only way to save the country, was to elect Jeff. Davis as next President, and to do this they must arm against the blue coats. He has never, in any way, acted as detective for the United States Government. The members of the Order drilled; a united times to drill them, as he had been in the army. He did not, and never drilled with them. He had heard from members of the Order that they expected Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri to join the Confederacy, and that with the aid of these they could whip Old Abe. His confession about the Order was made after the meeting in January, 1865, to Capt. Henly, who wrote it out for him, and it was submitted to Gov. Morton and General Carrington. He received the Morgan signs and was sworn into the service of Jeff. Davis. He determined to expose the Order. Dr. Bowles was the Chief of the Circle of Honor, and one of the Chiefs of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Bowles was to lead them to join the Southern army. There was not much danger in following him, as he had the reputation of being a coward.

On Thursday, Elliott Robertson was next examined. He joined the organization first called Knights of the Golden Circle in June, 1863. Nathan Brown was the chief of the Order in that township. He was an agent to organize the Order throughout Randolph county. The obligation in this Order made the penalty of revealing its secrets death. The body was to be cut into four parts, one quarter to be cast out of each of the gates North, South, East and West. So the obligation read. There were grips and positions by which members of the Order recognized each other. One was an ordinary grip of the hand, but with the forefinger extended up the wrist of the person shaking hands. The members of the Order were partly armed, about one half or more. The aim and purpose of the Order was to oppose the Administration. Did not understand that they were pledged to assist the rebels. In September, 1863, it was changed to the Order of the American Knights. I was not initiated, but instructed in the principles and aims of the new Order, by the Captain of the Circle. There were all the members of the L. G. C.'s became members of the Order of American Knights. The purpose of the Order was to, and, by the Captain, to be to resist the draft, and to oppose arbitrary arrests by force if need be. They were to be prepared to resist the authority when the order was given by the head men of the Order, and they would be told when the proper time had come. The Captain gave orders that the members were to drill. Witness never drilled with them. The Captain said they would be supplied with arms from the authorities at Indianapolis, and that their arms would be furnished as soon as they were needed. The Captain said he understood there were plenty of arms for them in Indianapolis, and that they must not be uneasy about it. He only knew of arms being distributed by himself, which were the Order originally out of curiosity, but never in any way acted as detective for the United States Government. No force or threats had been resorted to to make him testify, nor any fee or reward offered or promised. This testimony was entirely voluntary. They had held meetings in their township for defence to resisting the draft and opposing arbitrary arrests. He was formerly a Republican, but before joining the Order was a Democrat, but not of the disunion stripe.

Another Copperhead Defeat.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTION.

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

From the New Haven Journal of Oct. 5.

Below we give the returns so far as received. As is generally the case, they come to hand very slowly. Enough has been received, however, to show that the great struggle of the Copperheads to "get control of the ballot-box as," has resulted in another fizzle. Returns from eighty-four towns, show that the Union men gain nine townships while they loose but one. There is as is always the case in town elections, some falling off from the Spring vote; but in some towns the Union majority has been considerably increased, and in those towns where there have been smaller majorities, the result is caused by the want of interest which the Union electors usually exhibit toward these town elections. Copperheads are trying to draw some encouragement from the fact that some of our majorities are not as large as in the Spring, but it is a crumb that November will see taken from them by the noble majorities which will then be unfailingly rolled up for Lincoln and Johnson—Liberty and Union. The following is the result as far as received:

UNION.

North Haven, (gain), East Haven, Guilford, Madison, Meriden, New Milford, (gain,) Orange, New Britain, East Hartford, South Windsor, (gain), Manchester, Windham, Canton, Norwich, Griswold, Stonington, Lebanon, New London, Groton, Torrington, (gain), Danbury, Woodbridge, Stamford, Norwalk, New Canaan, Stamford Darian, North Branford, (gain), Portland, (gain), Birkhamsted, (gain), Colebrook, Saybrook, Franklin, Litchfield, Woodstock, Thompson, New Hingly, Ashford, Woodstock, Thompson, New Hartford, Winchester, Suffield, (gain), Brooklyn, Plymouth, Snusbury, Avon, Granby, East Windsor, Lyme, Portland, Chaplin, Eastford, Woodbury, Sharon, Vernon, Mansfield, Redding, (gain), Woodbury, (gain),

COPPERHEAD.

Derby (gain), Wallingford, Middletown, Glastenbury, Waterbury, Preston, East Lynn, Waterford, Windsor, Cheshire, Bridgeport City, Hartland, Canterbury, Lisbon, Windsor Locks, East Granby, Bristol, Bloomfield, Hamden, Branford, Niantic, Seymour, Oxford, Newton, Marlborough, Bethany.

The Davenport *Gazette* says that about 1,500 of the rebel prisoners confined on Rock Island, have recently enlisted in the service of the United States. They are to be sent to the Northwest Territories to take part in operations against the hostile Indians. At present they are separated for personal safety from their fellow-prisoners, some of whom manifest much hatred towards them because they have volunteered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET NEAR RICHMOND.

Our Troops Busily Fortifying.

Gen. Banks to Have a New Position.

Gen. Sheridan Permanently Assigned.

SPECIAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

The mail boat Daniel Webster arrived here this morning from City Point, with the army mails and a few passengers. She reports that the usual quietude was prevailing at the front during Wednesday night and up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the Webster left. At City Point the discharge of a single gun had not been heard there. Our troops are not idle, however, and the men are engaged day and night in rendering impregnable the works surrounding our advanced positions.

Gen. Banks had a long interview with the President this morning. He was accompanied by several members of his staff. It is intimated that he will not return to New Orleans as he will be tendered a much more important position.

It is learned that no more passes to visit the front will be issued to citizens for the present.

By General orders, Major General Sheridan is assigned by the President permanently to the command of the middle Division, consisting of the Middle Department, Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna and of West Virginia, to which he was temporarily assigned by general orders heretofore. It will be thus seen that the new department is a large and important one, including even the District of Columbia.

By General Order, General Heintzelman when relieved of the command of the Northern Department is ordered to repair to Wheeling, West Virginia, and report thence by letter to the Adjt. General of the army and there await until he receives orders. Special exchanges of prisoners still continue. There is good reason to believe now that the proposition made by Major Mulford, in June last, and accepted by the rebel commissioner Ould in his letter of 10th of August, for a general exchange of officer for officer and man for man, will be agreed to by both parties.

Out of a draft of 2,200 men in this district, but 350 had to-day been accepted. A draft to fill up the deficiency which the one hundred per cent. will not cover will probably be prosecuted soon.

Our Victory at Alatoona.

Rumored Capture of Forrest's Train,

BUFORD'S REBELS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT FLORENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, October 7.

The rebels have disappeared from before Alatoona. Our victory there yesterday was complete. The rebel surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands, with four to six hundred rebel wounded. Gen. Corse was slightly wounded in the cheek; also Colonel Little, fourth Minnesota, in the left thigh. An entire division attacked Alatoona under Gen. French. Lieut. Amsden, 12th Wisconsin Battery, lost a leg.

General Bradley telegraphed from Bridgeport that the rumored General Thomas had arrived from Decatur, Alabama, with the news that Forrest's train had been captured and our forces are between him and the Shoals, and he was falling back towards Florence.

NASHVILLE, October 7.

In the fight near Alatoona on the 5th inst, our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred killed and wounded. Skirmishing occurred all day Saturday at Shoal Creek between the Federal forces of General Morgan and the rebels under Buford. Five prisoners were captured by Gen. Stark's brother's command near Pulaski. It is reported that Forrest was en route for Florence from Lawrenceburg. A late dispatch reports a large Federal force near Florence. A battle is momentarily expected.

The Georgia Peace Proposals.

A TRUE VERSION OF THE MATTER.

The Iron Hand of Gen. Sherman.

Dread Forebodings of the Future.

READY FOR PEACE ON ANY TERMS.

NEW YORK, October 7.

The *Post's* Atlanta correspondent gives the following as a true version of the Georgia peace proposals: The armed foot has pressed heavily upon this people, and they feel the iron hand of Sherman gasping and nodding their very life, and I am sure with vivid consciousness of the terrors of the past and dread foreboding of the coming future, that they are ready for peace on any terms. Setting aside the newspapers nor the leaders say this, but there are strong indications in that direction. One of their papers proceeds deliberately to discuss the surrender of Gov. Brown in pursuance of Sherman's invitation to come to Atlanta. You have no doubt seen the report of such an invitation having been given, but there is much of truth—that while a prominent citizen was dining with Sherman one day, the gentleman remarked: "I wish, General, that Gov. Brown could stand talk with you." "Let him come," said the General, "I have no objection to his coming within my lines. He shall pass safely in and out. There are valuable records here, which he would, no doubt, like to get and preserve. Let him come; I would like to see him."

I presume the invitation was duly delivered to the Governor. I question, however, if it was prepared, just at the moment, to accept. Perhaps we shall have the pleasure of seeing him when we arrive at Macon.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of to-day says an occasional correspondent from Washington, writes under date of yesterday, "I have it from good authority that at this time of writing, 5 p. m., General Sherman and a delegation from Georgia are in council with the President."

Our Relations with Mexico.

Consul of the Liberals Recognized.

The Rebel Moseby in the Saddle.

Operations of the N. A. Blockade Squadron.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

Positive information has been received by the Alexandria, Va., *Journal*, that Moseby has so far recovered from his recent wound as to be able again to take the saddle. It says certain it is that he is once more in the saddle. It may be many days before there will be a renewal of guerilla depredations in the adjoining counties.

This Government continues its official relations with the Liberal or Constitutional Government of Mexico, and the President has recently recognized Jose Solano, Prince Consul of that Republic at the port of San Francisco.

It appears from an official statement received at the Navy Department to-day, that the North Atlantic blockading squadron, from August 1, 1863, to October 1 of the present year, captured or destroyed fifty vessels. Most of these were first-class blockade runners.

Sherman's Communications.

REBEL DEFEAT AT ALATOONA.

Vigorous Pursuit of Gen. Forrest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Secretary Stanton's bulletin of to-day says Gen. Sherman has been taking measures to protect his communications from the rebels operating on them. Gen. Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. Forrest did that the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed closely up by Sherman. On the 6th a severe engagement was fought at Alatoona, by our forces under Gen. French, in which the rebels were driven from this field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, the details of which have been given. Forrest was being pushed as rapidly as the condition of the roads would permit. Gen. Sherman was supposed to be close upon his rear.

Our Success in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, October 7.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the first, has arrived. The *Era's* Baton Rouge correspondent details the operations of the expeditions on the Atchafalaya, already referred to, confirming the reported success of the Union arms.

FROM THE ARMIES.

Sheridan's Supplies Abundant.

Position of our Forces on South Side.

Rebel Loss on Saturday 4,000 Men.

THEIR DEAD LIE UNBURIED.

EARLY CLAIMS TO HOLD SHERIDAN

Ewell in Command at Richmond.

Jeff. Davis Makes a Begging Appeal.

REBEL PAPERS DESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, October 6.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says great activity prevails on Grant's front, where the armies are engaged in throwing up earthworks.

Gen. Sheridan has abundant supplies until the new connections are formed. There is great activity at Alexandria. Trains are running to Manassas Gap and Culpepper.

Gen. Banks was at the War Department today. It is understood he will go North soon.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The intelligence from the army of the Potomac to-day is that unusual quiet prevailed during Wednesday night, and within sound and sight of the railroad, and in a strong position, capable, it is said, of resisting any rebel assault. It appears that the rebels are not using that railroad to any extent.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.

Orders have been issued to-day prohibiting civilians passing up the James river from this point.

The *Herald's* Nashville dispatch of the 6th says: Deserters from Forrest and Wheeler are coming into guerilla bands. The portion of Hood's army which crossed Chattahoochie attacked our forces at Big Shanty on the 5th, and were routed after tearing up a good portion of the track.

Richmond papers of the 3d and 4th claim that Early holds Sheridan in check, and Early in a dispatch to the citizens of Lynchburg says if they will turn out and beat off the raiders he will hold the main force of the enemy where they are. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th says a Union cavalry force was fourteen miles from Gordonsville marching on that place.

Gen. Lee, on the 1st of October, reports the repulse of our forces in East Tennessee, near Jonesboro. The *Herald's* Tenth Corps correspondent says no hostilities whatever are going on in their front. The rebel dead in front of Fort Harrison still lie unburied, the rebels being unable, they say, to bury them. The rebel loss in the assaults on Saturday is admitted to be 4,000. Gen. Ewell is said to be in command of the Department of Richmond. Lee has the utmost confidence in him. Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advances of the Union armies on both sides of the James. They discuss Grant's movements with great anxiety.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, in a long review of the recent advance upon that city by Grant, on the North, side of the James, winces the greatest pain concerning its present situation, and bewails the loss of the battery at the garrison works, captured by our forces and held afterwards against the desperate assaults by the rebels, in which their losses were heavy. It concludes as follows: "Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from the remotest quarters of the Confederacy. At present the lines are secure, but their safety cannot be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already."

The *Examiner* says the steamer Condor was run in on Saturday and beached at Wilmington, deserted by her captain. Gen. Whiting, a passenger, is said to have been drowned. Hon. J. P. Holcomb was also a passenger and escaped.

Jeff. Davis in his speech at Macon, made a begging appeal to the Georgians to fill up the army, saying that two-thirds of the rebel armies were absent without leave—deserters. He said he could not send troops from Virginia to Georgia, because they were as scarce in the former State as in the latter. He had been asked why Early was not sent to Georgia instead of the Shenandoah Valley. It was because Lynchburg was threatened. What would prevent the Union troops, if they were to run Hood at present. The telegraph reports that Beauregard is to replace Hood in chief command. Hood is said to have gone to Macon en route to go to Charleston. This good news lacks confirmation. Meantime Hood has made a speech to his troops, promising an early battle. President Davis is also on a visit to that army, making speeches. We have no report of them as we had of his speech at Macon. Those present at the latter say that Mr. President does not take along Mr. Benjamin, that most excellent artist of words. We might then be present at a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" and then be some resemblance between the President's speeches and messages.

A Charleston letter-writer says: "There are more Union refugees, and Union sympathizers, or prisoners, who are materially benefitted by the change. Some of them have volunteered to perform certain duties, in lieu of which they receive clothes and rations, and will be exchanged at the earliest possible moment."

The *Post's* Washington special says: General Banks was at the War Department this morning. It is considered certain that he will be returned to New Orleans.

The Missouri Invasion.

THE REBELS AT JEFFERSON CITY.

No Reports Received of an Attack.

Rosecrans' Retaliatory Measures.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.

The enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day, but in what number, or whether a battle has been fought, cannot be learned at headquarters to-night.

Maj. Wilson, of the 3d Missouri Cavalry, and six of his men, captured at Pilot Knob, having been turned over for execution to the notorious guerrilla John Reevis, for the alleged killing of one of his men in Arkansas some time ago, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered a rebel Major and six privates to be sent in from Alton prison, to be kept in solitary confinement till the fate of Maj. Wilson is known. The rebels are to receive the same treatment as Maj. Wilson's men.

The damage to the Pacific Railroad is now known to be about $300,000, and prospective loss to business till the road is repaired will be about the same amount.

Gen. Grant Visiting Washington.

Gen. Paine Asks to be Reinstated.

Grant is Expected to Finish the War.

President Lincoln will not Interfere.

Colored Soldiers to be included in Cartel.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.

Gen. Grant, arrived this evening from the front en route to Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Gold closed at the evening at 202½.

The steamship Champion (hence on the 5th for New Orleans) having burst her steam pipe, has returned. She will repair and sail again to-morrow.

The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington special says: Considerable influence having been brought to bear upon the President for the reinstatement of Gen. Paine to the command of Paducah, the President answered: "The people expect General Grant to finish the war. If he thinks it necessary that Gen. Paine should be removed I shall not interfere."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d says: "It is no longer a secret that the army in Georgia has moved. Some say it has only crossed the West Point Railroad; others that it has crossed the Chattahoochie, and is advancing by the way of Newnan. Large bodies of troops from Forrest than Hood at present. The telegraph reports that Beauregard is to replace Hood in chief command. Hood is said to have gone to Macon en route to go to Charleston. This good news lacks confirmation. Meantime Hood has made a speech to his troops, promising an early battle. President Davis is also on a visit to that army, making speeches. We have no report of them as we had of his speech at Macon. Those present at the latter say that Mr. President does not take along Mr. Benjamin, that most excellent artist of words. We might then be present at a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" and then be some resemblance between the President's speeches and messages."

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Escape of the Traitor Dodd.

$2,000 Reward for His Recapture.

FURTHER ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

Progress of the State Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.

The State and Sanitary Fairs held here this week are progressing satisfactorily. The weather during the first part of the week was unfavorable, but is now very fine. An immense crowd of visitors were at both places today. Among the distinguished visitors was Maj. Gen. Joe Hooker, Maj. Gen. Logan, and Hon. Andy Johnson.

The military authorities have arrested J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, Horace Heffren, ex-colonel of the Indiana Regiment, And. J. Humphries, and L. P. Milligan, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization. The evidence in the case of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty now on trial before a Military Commission, discloses some startling facts relative to the purposes of this organization in the Northwest. Dodd effected his escape from the third story of the prison this morning at 4 o'clock by means of a rope furnished by his friends outside.

Second Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 7.

The reward for the arrest of H. H. Dodd has been increased from one to two thousand dollars.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Union Prisoners Taking the Rebel Oath

11,000 Muskets Lost in Early's Flight

A Company Detailed to Shoot Gen. Custer.

Rebel History of Late Operations.

THE REBEL LIBBY OUR PRISONER.

Rebel Press Comments on the President.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 7.

It is rumored by passengers by the steamer Arago, from Port Royal, that 600 of our prisoners in Charleston took the rebel oath of allegiance (?). Their starved condition is assigned as the reason.

The *Herald's* correspondent before Richmond says: Throughout the past twenty-four hours the advance on Richmond from the north side of the James, while it has met no obstacle, has been facilitated by the impossibility of the enemy's attempt to repossess himself of Fort Harrison, the works captured by General Butler on the 29th, when the enemy were so severely handled and repulsed. Several short but severe charges were made yesterday. The enemy finally gave up attempting to drive us out.

The *Herald's* 18th corps special says:—No further movements have taken place along this front. The fire of sharpshooters has almost ceased. The rebel dead still lie along the ground in front of the works they attempted to take from us. An attempt to bury some of them was abandoned by our men in consequence of a fire opened upon them by the rebels. The enemy was busily engaged last night in crossing the river. They made considerable noise, but the object in view was not discovered. Deserters come in from the gunboats, who state that the utmost panic still reigns in Richmond. The rebel loss in assaults on our works is stated by themselves to be 4,000.

A *Times* correspondent says of Early's retreat at Woodstock: The rebel officers barricaded the streets to compel them to face us. The men threatened to destroy the town unless permitted to pass through. Probably half of Early's artillery was captured, and small arms were scattered everywhere on the road South of Winchester. Maj. Barlandt's command had got within 10 to the 22d with 1,600 muskets between the latter place and Opezuan river, where the battle of the 19th was fought. More than a dozen men belonging to Rebel regiments say that a whole company had been detailed to shoot Gen. Custar in action.

The *Times* Washington special says Gen. Jas. H. Wilson, Chief of the Army Engineers for gallant and meritorious services under Sheridan, has been sent to take command of the cavalry in Sherman's army.

Richmond papers of the 3d and 4th instant give a rebel history of late operations by Grant's army. They make a desperate effort to conceal their loss, but the Grant draft and finally the battle on the North side of the James our forces made a very important lodgment, which to our apprehension it was clear that Early's expedition into Maryland was like Gen. Longstreet's to Knoxville. It was a part of that division policy which would finally send out our own cartridges and destroyed its fruits before they were realized. It is this which has cost us half of Georgia. General Hood was faithful to it when he sent 4,000 of his cavalry and insured the fall of Atlanta."

The *Herald's* 10th corps special of the 4th says: We are receiving deserters from the rebel ranks daily. Most of them are from local militia regiments of Richmond, some of them being poor laboring men, glad of the opportunity of escaping. Among the citizens with whom we have conversed are Mr. Libby, owner of Libby Prison. Gen. Butler ordered him sent to the rear.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d says: "It is no longer a secret that the army in Georgia has moved. Some say it has only crossed the West Point Railroad; others that it has crossed the Chattahoochie, and is advancing by the way of Newnan. Large bodies of troops from Forrest than Hood at present. The telegraph reports that Beauregard is to replace Hood in chief command. Hood is said to have gone to Macon en route to go to Charleston. This good news lacks confirmation. Meantime Hood has made a speech to his troops, promising an early battle. President Davis is also on a visit to that army, making speeches. We have no report of them as we had of his speech at Macon. Those present at the latter say that Mr. President does not take along Mr. Benjamin, that most excellent artist of words. We might then be present at a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" and then be some resemblance between the President's speeches and messages."

A Charleston letter-writer says: "There are more Union refugees, or Union sympathizers, or prisoners, who are materially benefitted by the change. Some of them have volunteered to perform certain duties, in lieu of which they receive clothes and rations, and will be exchanged at the earliest possible moment."

The *Post's* Washington special says: General Banks was at the War Department this morning. It is considered certain that he will be returned to New Orleans.

Gen. Grant Visiting Washington.

Gen. Paine Asks to be Reinstated.

Grant is Expected to Finish the War.

President Lincoln will not Interfere.

Colored Soldiers to be included in Cartel.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.

Gen. Grant, arrived this evening from the front en route to Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Gold closed at the evening at 202½.

The steamship Champion (hence on the 5th for New Orleans) having burst her steam pipe, has returned. She will repair and sail again to-morrow.

The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington special says: Considerable influence having been brought to bear upon the President for the reinstatement of Gen. Paine to the command of Paducah, the President answered: "The people expect General Grant to finish the war. If he thinks it necessary that Gen. Paine should be removed I shall not interfere."

Fifty-seven rebel officers took the oath of allegiance to-day and were sent North.

There are good reasons for believing that the rebel authorities will soon send to Dix and Butler a number of colored soldiers in the acceptance of the proposition to exchange man for man. It is understood that General Lee has long been willing to do this, his power is much greater now than four months ago, and his views and policy in many cases already adopted, were in opposition to those of the Rebel Cabinet.

Sheridan's Brilliant Campaign.

Death of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Another Representative from the White House.

Gen. Fessenden Ordered to Sheridan.

DEATH OF REBEL GENERAL DONNAVAN.

WASHINGTON, October 6.

General Wilson, who has just returned from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of Rebel property by our cavalry, of which there is plenty in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale, and most complete in their execution. More than 100 mills were destroyed, the general Rebel army was cut up, and a herd of 2,700 cattle and sheep were brought back to Harrisonburg. The latter prize compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the Rebels on James River.

Abner L. Birch, 140th Pa; James Markle, 99th; Harvey Kennedy, 11th Pa. cavalry; Edward Cook, 2nd Maine, and Jas. Clare, 6th Pa. Artillery, died and were buried Wednesday.

Colonel L. G. Moorehead and other Pennsylvanians are here bound for the front, by appointment of the Governor, to take the soldiers vote on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Lincoln is about to put in a representative request for the War Department's third representative from the White House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, although not subject to the draft, has enlisted and raised a white representative for the army. He was in Alexandria last week, and it so happened that I was present at the time entering into a contract with

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

The Chicago Platform is for Secession.

In the bill of indictment prepared at Chicago in the case of the *Copperhead Democracy vs. the Federal Government*, the right of secession is distinctly avowed. The charge is "*the open and avowed disregard of State rights.*" It never has been alleged that the rights of Northern States have been disregarded, and the inevitable conclusion is that the Southern States are herein meant. Secession is a democratic idea, and is now being attempted by Democratic leaders South, while leaders of the same party North are encouraging them to persevere until successful. The last Democratic Administration, the last, we have faith in God, our country will ever be afflicted with, almost in so many words acknowledged the right of secession. A few months later Mr. PENDLETON, the Peace candidate for Vice President, whose right to speak for the Democracy cannot be doubted, used these words:

"I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be soothed by their recollection of it."

It was reserved for the Chicago Convention to place the Democratic party, such as it is, squarely on the subject, and Mr. LINCOLN was denounced, and still is for his determination to place the country just as squarely against the pretended right. If we have mis-interpreted the words of the Chicago platform, and we know that we have not, it is because that platform is entirely silent in regard to the iniquitous rebellion, and fails to say one word in favor of the punishment of treason.

The man who votes the Chicago ticket votes for secession, and the election of that ticket establishes secession. Secession being then determined as a right, the Democrats would avail themselves by the right to stop the war now waged against it, and thereby acknowledge to the world that the Southern people are justified in their rebellion, and that our government is guilty of a monstrous wrong. This is an additional proof that the Copperheads mean peace and nothing else. Are the people prepared for the issue? Union and Disunion. Honor and Dishonor.

SHOULD LINCOLN be re-elected our fond hopes will be dashed to the ground, our independence but a thing dreamed of, for we have exhausted our resources, and could not possibly hope to be able to carry on the war four months longer. Past experience has taught us that we should expect no favors at the hands of the indomitable tyrant and usurper, Abraham Lincoln. Let us repose our trust in the God of Battles, and anxiously await the result."

The above is from a speech delivered to the people of the South by Mr. CURRY, a rebel Congressman. Those who desire to see the rebel Confederacy built up at our doors, and who want to increase our taxation by payment of the rebel war debt, have only to vote against Mr. LINCOLN, or his supporters on the Union ticket. This is also the way to bring about another and bloodier war in the course of a few years. Those who are for true and lasting peace will vote the Union ticket next Tuesday. The way to an honorable peace, with an entire country, is through that war which the rebels have learned to dread. Let us make them dread it a little more, and national tranquility will follow.

THERE are a few newspapers in Maryland which dare to remonstrate against the attempted outrage.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The outrage referred to is the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. AMINIDAB SLEEK and the "Southern Aid Society" are in a bad way about it. He appears to have come to the conclusion that the Union is a sin *per se*, which means, that it is a great transgression against JEFF. DAVIS and the dear cause of which he is the oracle, only to say so would be very indiscreet for AMINIDAB. O AMINIDAB, how sleek thou art! and how daring those admirable and courageous Maryland newspapers, which thou dost read and inwardly digest. AMINIDAB, on Tuesday next, Pennsylvania will dare to attempt the outrage alluded to, and on the 8th of November will consummate it.

Mr. Lincoln stands upon the true Union platform, and therefore I am for him. I believe he has endeavored to sustain the Government honestly and faithfully. Although he may not have acted just to suit my wishes, that shall make no difference.

The above paragraph is from the speech of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, a life-long Democrat. It is so plain that he who runs may read. It simply lays down the course which all true Democrats will take at the forthcoming Presidential election. In that event it becomes all who would support ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, to give him a Congress that will aid him in administering the laws and of asserting the authority of the Constitution over rebels. To that end vote for the Union candidates for Congress, next Tuesday.

AN IMPORTANT DAY.—One week from to-day, State elections will be held in New York, Ohio, and Indiana.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Very important, indeed, very. The overwhelming Union majorities, the sound of which shall ring in Copperhead ears, spread dismay to Peace-at-any-price men, and disturb traitors generally, will magnify the importance of the occasion, or the people of these States will be recreant to their duty. Let Pennsylvania appreciate the importance of next Tuesday.

THE M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on Sunday, the 16th inst. Among the distinguished ministers who will take part in the exercises will be Bishop SIMPSON. The Conference will be held on Monday following, and the Anniversary meeting on the same evening.

IT is estimated that the war has liberated one million four hundred thousand slaves. It is a part of the Peace and surrender scheme to restore them to bondage. Shall it be done? Rather shall not the shackles be broken from the other millions yet held in bondage by the rebels? Shall we go back or ahead?

An Italian marquis, who used a long syphon to get water from a river to irrigate his fields, pumped up a small boy who was bathing and dumped him out safe, but scared, among his rice plants.

Shall We Repudiate?

The *Post* publishes a table of figures pretending to exhibit the portion of the debt of the country, to be borne by the several counties in this State, on the basis of three thousand millions as the total debt. We have not waded through the figures to ascertain whether the computations are correct or not, but we are led to remark that if the *Post's* arithmetic in this respect is no better than it is in regard to the total amount of the debt, it is sadly unreliable. The *Post* knows as well as we do that the debt does not amount to three thousand millions, and knowing this fact it exaggerates wilfully and falsely.

Why are these figures thus paraded before the people? Does the *Post's* party intend to repudiate the debt, and destroy the National credit? We confess that we are unable to discover any other intention, unless it be that our debt is to be repudiated that that of the South be assumed. If repudiation is what is intended let us know it, and we will accept the issue squarely. Repudiation would be consistent with Democratic practices. JEFF DAVIS, whom the Chicago Convention was so careful not to offend, has all his life been a repudiationist, and it should not be a matter of surprise that his faithful followers and hearty well-wishers intend to repudiate our National debt—the price we have paid to redeem our country and perpetuate popular liberty.

Mark this extract:

Let it be remembered that this does not include the pensions, bounties to honorably discharged soldiers, &c., &c. 170,000 claims for pensions were allowed at the Surgeon General's office for invalids, widows, &c., up to September 1st, 1864. The whole number of pensions cannot be less than 250,000! And this, at $8 per month for each, will be $24,000,000 per annum.

The friends of our brave soldiers are distinctly notified in the above that in the event of the success of the Copperhead conspirators, no pensions will be paid to the brave men who have been disabled in the service, nor to the families of those who have suffered martyrdom for their flag. The appeal divested of all verbiage means this, and this only: The present Administration has involved us in a debt of three thousand millions, not including the large sums they intend paying in pensions to "LINCOLN'S hirelings." Put us in control of the Government and we will say to it that you don't pay any of the debt, nor be required to pay pensions to the abolition soldiers. If there be any other interpretation of the *Post's* article we confess we cannot see it. This is the sympathy they extended at Chicago "to the soldiers of our army," and "the care, protection, and regard" they are to receive in the event of the mis-called Democratic party "attaining power." We have too much faith in the loyalty of the American people and their love for their soldiers, to think that *such* "care, protection, and regard" will ever be received by the brave men who have fought, and still are fighting, so nobly and victoriously for the unity of the Government.

Hon. Alexander Long.

HON. ALEXANDER LONG, the bosom friend of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and his co-worker against the Government and people of the United States, has written a private letter acknowledging that the game of the Copperhead party is up. He says:

"There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat; others see it fearfully. But a short time will determine it now."

Is not this the inevitable destiny of the MCCLELLAN interest all over the country? A little of the secret candor exercised by Mr. LONG would express the same hopelessness in other places that he refers to in Cincinnati. A proper devotion to the duties of the hour from now until Tuesday will result in a great many such confessions of failure.

How Far?

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know how far some of the Copperhead journals have progressed in the present canvass, hence we state that the New York *Journal of Commerce* has reached the *habeas corpus* point. At last accounts it had intrenched there. The New York *Daily News* is making a valiant defense for the Sons of Liberty. The New York *World* is hanging on to the works around the glorious and classic passages and plank roads leading from Chicago to JEFF DAVIS. The Pittsburgh *Post* and other small bodies are skirmishing as well as they can—said to be taking observations and receiving information from "intelligent gentlemen," to the effect that large numbers of MCCLELLAN men are deserting to the Union lines.

"I HAVE but one choice to make between the Constitution, Union Flag, and its brave heroes on our side, and the Stymphalian, defamers, traitors and cowards on the other side. I am no party which is not in favor of my country and must refuse my support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention."

This definition of the two classes of our people by General LOGAN is of the same Democratic plainness as that given by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in 1861—Patriots and Traitors. Any man who professes to love his country, and who desires to live a consistent life, and to be known as a Union man, can have no trouble about the side on which he will vote next Tuesday. No man can expect the kind regards of his neighbors, who votes against his country. They who vote in support of the Chicago nominations will vote against their country—they will vote with traitors. Those who support the Union ticket by voting for it, will do just so much valuable duty in behalf of their country, and contribute in no small measure in hastening the halcyon days of Peace.

Kommodore Kountz!!!

The Kommodore ventilates himself once more in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday. He appears anxious to have certain sentiments purporting to be his own, relative to political affairs, made prominent.

The Kommodore is, too, *he says*, a rich man and I am told that he has announced himself as a betting man.

I am willing to let some Howard take the shoe of Williams, and do the debating with the Kommodore, but if it is true that he flourishes his money-bags, so *well* and so *speedily* filled, in the taunting manner in which he is said to flaunt them, I (being somewhat afflicted with superfluous wealth myself) propose to meet this branch of the gentleman's arguments with the following offer to bet, viz: :

First—Fifty dollars that he cannot, in the presence of three school teachers, to be selected by himself and myself, write—without copying—and spell correctly, even the substance of the card published by him in the *Daily True Delta* of New Orleans, December 19, 1860, in which he styles himself "a consistent and true friend of the South."

Second—Fifty dollars that he cannot, in the same presence, having the *pronunciamento* he recently signed and published read aloud to him, even *spell*—without copying—five words out of seven correctly.

Third—Fifty dollars that he cannot write, without copying, two sentences out of three, in the same document, correctly.

Fourth—Five dollars (as much as I think I ought to stake against the chance given) that he dare not make oath that he either composed, wrote or *understands* the stuff he has advertised over his own name.

If the Kommodore accepts the propositions and *I* win, the winning to be appropriated to the payment of the Bounty Fund Tax of his competitor for Congress. If *he* wins, the amount won to be devoted to the purchase of a portrait of McClellan, by Blythe, to be presented to the next Sanitary Fair.

The money to be put up, and no "bloody Satrap spies" to come in with their "throats cut" and interfere.

"Hoping our (my) action in this matter will meet" the Kommodore's "approbation," he is requested, at his "earliest convenience, to signify to us (me) his pleasure."

P.

Mr. William Wheelwright, the *concessionaire* of the Rosario and Cordova Railroad, has arrived at Buenos Ayres, and is about to fix his residence in Rosario, the chief city of Santa Fe. He is a Connecticut man, and does honor to all New England.

Letter from Gen. Robinson.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Robinson to the Union Executive Committee, on the occasion of the late Mass Meeting, but, in the haste of making up the record, it was omitted from the published proceedings. It is the effusion of a genuine patriot, who has seen the country come up from infancy to manhood, and whose attachments for the Government are the growth of many years. We take pleasure in publishing it, with the expression of sincere regret that it was not given in its proper place—a regret, in which we know the Committee participate:

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 27, 1864.

Charles W. Batchelor, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: Your note informing me that the Committee over which you preside had designated me as one of the Presiding Officers of the Mass Convention, about to be assembled in this city, was duly received, and the honor is gratefully acknowledged.

The glorious record which the county of Allegheny, and the sister cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny (sisters by proximity, material and moral interest, and in loyalty to the Union), have imprinted on our annals, not only by the devotion and gallantry of their sons and citizens on the field of battle, but in the uniform and triumphant results of the peaceful conflicts in that sphere of action to which the labors of your able Committee are more especially directed at the momentous crisis now near at hand. With tearful pride will may these communities recur to unconcerted scenes in the stern realities of war, within the bloom our children has been poured out in defense of the integrity of the Union, and the great principles of civil liberty incorporated in the very foundation of our Government. But, on the other hand, we can look back without a cloud of sorrow, and with reanimating convictions of approaching victories, renewed successes, both on the battle field and at the ballot box, where, also, we have established a most honorable record, in the wise and judicious selection of our Representatives in Congress, Gen. Moorhead and Mr. Williams, combining a force of character, eloquence, learning, and sound statesmanship, challenging comparison on the floor of the House, and through the labors and activity of yours and kindred committees, I cannot permit myself to question their return by largely increased majorities. Their faithful services call for this renewed meed of approbation, and their constituents will ratify their claim on the second Tuesday of October. To the re-election of such able Representatives, our noble President and Cabinet look with earnest concern, as the immediate exponents of popular sentiment at home, and through whose judicious aid in their legislative duties, the Administration may be strengthened in conducting our conflict with *traitors without and traitors within*, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

In referring to the high standing and influence of our members of Congress, Mr. Williams and General Moorhead, it would be an act of injustice to pass over unnoticed the name of Edwin M. Stanton, who, before he was called into the Cabinet, was a citizen of Pittsburgh. Has *he* not, likewise, added *lustre* to our records, by his unwearied labors, unbounded integrity, and successful administration of the War Department, notwithstanding all the perplexities with which a manifold, vast and complicated has been surrounded; and is he not manifestly working to its conclusion the prophetic declaration which he made in a letter to a friend, in January, 1861, when in *Buchanan's* Cabinet, in view of impending troubles, "*that this Government was ordained of God, and the powers of Hell could not overthrow it,*" and, God be praised, the events of the past week leave but little apprehension of the result, both at the polls and on the battle-field.

Most respectfully, &c., &c.,

W. ROBINSON.

Political.

The result of the recent town elections in Connecticut so far as heard from is: 59 towns have gone Union, and 27 Copperhead. The whole strength of the Union side was not brought out in full force, but the aspect will be greatly changed for the better.

The Union strength of many of the towns in Delaware has been greatly reduced by the filling of the last quota for the army.

A canvass was taken at the Finley Hospital Washington, a day or two since among the New York soldiers, which resulted in 122 for Fenton for Governor, and 16 for Seymour. Resolutions were also adopted declaring in favor of Lincoln for President, and Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, and the names of the soldiers appended to them.

A great Union Mass Meeting was held at Cleveland Wednesday. The Hon R. P. Spalding presided. A letter from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, apologising for his absence, was read. The following are the closing passages: "Upon which of the two great political parties and its elements scattered to the four winds of heaven—its leaders too cowardly to call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them, but shouting for HOLES IN THE ROCKS AND MOUNTAINS, into which, like venemous and evil beasts, they might crawl, to escape the ignominy and which awaits them. I see the disloyal Southern masses who have been defrauded, betrayed, inflamed and butchered into rebellion, rushing to the land their fathers loved, and seeking forgiveness and protection—and their northern aiders and abettors, the Copperheads, falling on their faces, Peter that they know not the men. I see the loyal children of the sunny South, with tears of joy and gratitude, gathering around the flood and flame of freedom, and with one accord and one voice, and one heart, and one song, uniting in thanks to Heaven that the fell destroyer, rebellion, has departed; and, last though not least, I hear the last clank of the galling fetter, as it falls from the wrists and limbs of its victim, to be replaced no more, and I involuntarily exclaim, now O Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

The Hon. Luther C. Day, of Portage county; Rev. Benj. Stanton, of Logan county, and others, also addressed the meeting, which was almost the entire population of Cleveland and the country round for miles assembled, amid an enthusiastic display of pyrotechnics and torches. The procession was long, picturesque. The principal buildings were illuminated, and bonfires burned brightly.

A Paris letter says the *Constitutional*, which speaks for the ministry, desires the election of McClellan "because he gives some hope for the destruction of the Republic, while in Mr. Lincoln's election there is none." The same letter says:

The sum total of the situation is, that our enemies are satisfied neither with the political nor the military condition; and we are therefore prepared to see an immense number of enemies soon change to the winning side.

The same letter says in further:

The collection of influential Southern men at this point was never so great as at the present time, and as many are late arrivals from Washington and Texas, there is a strong suspicion on the part of the police that these are fleeing from a falling house. It is remarkable, however, what a number of them are officeholders of some kind, and with what violence they took up their falling cause.

The Union men of Blair County held one of the largest conventions which ever met in that County at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday. Not less than three thousand freemen having been in council. The Hon. S. S. Blair was President. Eloquent speeches were delivered by ex-Gov. William F. Johnston, C. D. Woodworth, of Amherst, Mass., late Chaplain of the 27th Mass. Vols., and a shall and the sword of your speech, late of the 63d Pa. Vols., and Mr. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky. A glee club which was in attendance gave effect to the occasion. It was a terrible day for Copperheads in Blair County.

Personal.

The eminent missionary in India, Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., L. L. D., is now on his way to New York, as recent letters announce. For forty-five years he has been connected with the American Board of Missions. He has filled various positions of trust and honor in Madras, and is the author of the *Tamil Lexicon*, a work of great accomplishment and value. He returns to this country with impaired health.

Hon. Charles M. Harris, Member of Congress from Illinois, whose name was enrolled at Washington, was drafted in that city, on Friday.

On Tuesday morning Hon. Charles P. Curtis died at his residence in Boston at the age of 72 years. He graduated at Harvard in 1811, and had practised law in that city for nearly forty years. Mr. Curtis was born in Boston and held, at different times, responsible State and city offices, and no member of his profession was esteemed more highly.

Ex-Governor Matteson, of Illinois, who is now in New York, is said to have made half a million dollars by the recent decline in gold, he having sold short.

Capt. Speke's death was the result of an accident. He went out to shoot, and bagged nothing but himself. While getting through a hedge his gun went off, and the contents were lodged in his heart. Such accidents are not uncommon, and they indicate for the *Herald* of Gaseonade that is not very creditable to the human intellect.

One of these days mankind will probably find out who owns and edits the New York *World* newspaper. Mr. George Opdyke is trying very hard to find out, through the instrumentality of legal tribunals, but thus far it is nothing, if not a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. The contest for the *World* of folks opposes every motion for an inquiry, as if they were afraid of having it known who the parties are who are engineering the concern. Counsel for plaintiff on Wednesday produced affidavits to show that Mr. Manton Marble was nothing more than the mere figure-head of the "financial" concern, that under garnishee owned it and paid its bills. Counsel argued that it was a gross outrage upon the community that these men, pretending to own a daily paper, should died whom they pleased, without the aggrieved persons having a chance to hold them responsible. The suspicion is very strong that August Belmont is the man who ought to be sued. The *Daily News* is known to be sustained by funds coming in the same direction.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT DISORDERS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

General Intelligence.

A correspondent says: The intestine war in Uruguay was still going on, and General Flores had made an attack upon the village of La Florida (an important town) taking it after a fight of three hours. It is affirmed that Flores ordered the commandant, D. Jacinthe Pairaga, and his officers, to be put to death. This barbarous act was generally condemned, and the insurgent chief exonerated himself by pointing to the massacre of the helpless prisoners at Constitution, by order of Lucas Pires as a cause for *lex talionis*.

There was some talk of an alliance between Uruguay and the Argentine States, which was sought earnestly by the former, in view of the coming contest with Brazil, but the press of the latter country is averse to it, seeing no gain in the alliance, but on the contrary, the danger of a war with Brazil—so that Uruguay will have to fight single-handed.

A correspondent writing from Buenos Ayers says:—The American Bible Society has lately sent an agent to Rosario, who, in forty days, has disposed of over five hundred copies of the Scriptures. This is a great success. Of these, about one hundred copies are read in the public schools. One lad was told by his priest not to read it in school, and the teacher sent word to know *why*, and requested him to come to the school and answer the question. There are two extensive settlements of Swiss in the Provinces of Santa Fe, who desire to place themselves under the care of the American church there. The American clergymen occasionally visit them, and the initiative steps for formal organization have been already taken. The city is entertaining itself with popular lectures this winter. Two courses are in progress, one in the American church, and one in the Library rooms. Thus far the lecturers are the Protestant clergymen of the city. They are well attended by a select audience and are doing good.

The effect of the Anglo Rebel privateers has been to drive out of Buenos Ayres nearly every American vessel. At last accounts there was not one in that harbor, though there are one hundred flags of all other nationalities. It is estimated that the wool export this year will reach 40,000 tons. At least one half of the wool crop was formerly carried out by American ships.

The present year has been unprecedented in Massachusetts for the paucity of failures, the number being but few, and for small amounts.

A meeting was held in the Friends' Institute, Dublin, to inaugurate a subscription in aid of certain Societies in America, who have for their object the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the liberated and escaped negroes. There was a most respectable though not numerous attendance, comprising many of the leading gentlemen among the Quaker and Independent communities. A Quaker gentleman read a letter from a Christian man, who has any due sense of the solemn importances and responsibility of his action in this duty would allow partisan passion and prejudice to lower his moral standard and blind his reason. It is because the power of truth upon this subject is not brought to quicken reason and conscience that these passions is allowed to drive man in this duty. There are some among you who have great veneration for what was done by our ancestors, what they did and handed down to you. Suppose that I am departing from the practice of good old days in preaching on this subject, but the truth is the New England Fathers always instructed the people of their duty. In 1803 Dr. Backus, by request of the Governor, preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Connecticut. In 1800 Dr. Lathrop preached the election sermon of Massachusetts, and so plainly pointed out the iniquitious principles of the dominant party that they refused him the usual compliment of asking for a copy for publication. In 1812 Dr. Welsh, and in 1813 Dr. Lee preached the election sermon, and about 1811 or 1813 when Jefferson was in high, Dr. Ely preached a sermon on this subject to his people at "Robinson's Run Church." So we find that fifty years ago ministers and people so thought it a duty for the pulpit to speak on the instructions of this matter.

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AN IMPORTANT DAY.—One week from to-day, State elections will be held in New York, Ohio, and Indiana.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Very important, indeed, very. The overwhelming Union majorities, the sound of which shall ring in Copperhead ears, spread dismay to Peace-at-any-price men, and disturb traitors generally, will magnify the importance of the occasion, or the people of these States will be recreant to their duty. Let Pennsylvania appreciate the importance of next Tuesday.

THE M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on Sunday, the 16th inst. Among the distinguished ministers who will take part in the exercises will be Bishop SIMPSON. The Conference will be held on Monday following, and the Anniversary meeting on the same evening.

IT is estimated that the war has liberated one million four hundred thousand slaves. It is a part of the Peace and surrender scheme to restore them to bondage. Shall it be done? Rather shall not the shackles be broken from the other millions yet held in bondage by the rebels? Shall we go back or ahead?

An Italian marquis, who used a long syphon to get water from a river to irrigate his fields, pumped up a small boy who was bathing and dumped him out safe, but scared, among his rice plants.

Military Intelligence.

DESTROYING THE CROPS IN THE VALLEY.—On Thursday, September 29th, Generals Custer's and Merritt's Divisions were sent up the Valley from headquarters Middle Military Division of this date, thereby relinquish the command of this division. In doing so, I request the officers and men to accept my sincere thanks for the uniform confidence and kindness they have shown to my orders, and the personal kindness they have always extended to myself.

I shall never forget, my comrades, what I owe to you. Whatever reputation or rank I have gained during the past year was given to me by this command. Since the 1st of May we have marched over 1,600 miles. Five hundred comrades, who have fallen in twenty battles, attest the devotion with which you have done your duty, and seven battle-flags, thirteen cannon, and over 5,000 prisoners captured from the enemy exhibit some of the results of your work. My associations with you will hereafter be among my most cherished memories; and I shall mark the record of your every step from day to day with great interest. My regret in severing the ties that have grown between us is lessened when I reflect that I acknowledge that I am leaving you in the hands of that tried and rusty soldier, Col. W. H. Powell, in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed.

I would rather serve in your ranks than leave you, but I am only permitted to say farewell.

W. W. AVERILL,
Brevet Major General.

As soon as it was known that General Averil had been relieved a deep gloom was cast over the division. Many of the officers and men actually turned when they heard of it, and all of them marched forward on the 24th in silence and deep thought at the loss of their warm friend and gallant commander.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Nashville on the 4th on a tour of inspection.

The Twentieth Corps—The Way it will Vote.

Extract from a letter from the Adjutant of the third Regiment, P. V., dated "Atlanta, Sept. 24, 1864."

"I saw a paragraph in the Louisville *Journal* this morning, which says the 20th corps is a unit for McClellan for President. It really makes me angry to see such unmitigated falsehoods going the rounds of the opposition press.

"Do they suppose we are blind, that we cannot distinguish friend from foe? We may have half a dozen men in this regiment who are *doubtful*," but if we, have I don't know them.

"I know of but one, and before the nominations were made, he said he would vote for the d—l if he was nominated by the Chicago Convention. The old 20th will cast at least nineteen hundred votes for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, the Louisville *Journal* to the contrary notwithstanding."

Smoking Him Out.

The New York *News* continues to assert Gen. McClellan's duplicity. It says: Let General McClellan assert publicly, as he does in private, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a convention of all the States, and the *Daily News*, and we believe the entire peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support."

THE BRITISH HARVEST.—Speaking of the British harvest prospects the *Mark Lane Express*, of the latest date, says:

"Wheat has been well secured, but the yield will scarcely be an average. Barley is a fair crop, some very good qualities having been gathered. Oats are not so well spoken of—the yield is very irregular. Beans are a very bad crop, never worse."

THE PULPIT.

The Moral Responsibility of Voters.

A SERMON

By Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Canonsburg, Penna.

TEXT—Deut. 17 chapter, 15 verse. "Thou shalt in any wise set him King (or ruler) over thee whom the Lord thy God shall choose."

The word of God does not establish by authority any one form of government to the exclusion of others, neither theocracy, monarchy, nor republicanism is commanded by the Divine Word. But disregarding the mere form, the Bible gives the principles of justice and purity that are required in all administrations, that is the best form of government that is best administered. The Jews undoubtedly sinned in asking a king in the days of Samuel, not because a regal government was wrong in itself, for many commentators think that in the time God designed to make the government royal as a type of King Jesus' rule—therefore, if they had waited until the days of David, the man after God's own heart, they might have had a king over them without the asking—but they sinned in the time of asking and the motive; pride prompted the request, as you see intimated in the preceding verse, "I will set a king over me like all the nations." Also, let Samuel, 19, "Nay, but we will have a king over us that we may be like all the nations." They desired it not for the better administration of justice, not for the glory of God, not for the welfare of the nation, but for royal pomp. That but little evil might result from granting this desire, God gave them an infallible rule to guide them in their choice, which is found in the text. Says the pious and learned Matthew Henry, this is a law for electors, therefore I have chosen it as the foundation of my discourse, for it is just as applicable to and binding upon electors now as it was upon the Jews.

1st, Some reasons for presenting the subject at this time.

2d. The great responsibility of voters

3d. The rule that should guide their choice.

4th, Application.

Some may ask why present this subject at this time? 1st, Because you are soon to be called to the polls as legal and duly qualified electors, a sacred and honorable privilege and a duty second to few others in weighty responsibility, therefore it is eminently proper that you be called to reflect upon the solemn subject and prepare to discharge aright a solemn and most important duty. This is the way we act in respect to other solemn and weighty matters. When we are about to enter upon the sacred duties of a communion season, we do not direct the minds of the congregation to the subject a month or two before, or wait until a month or two after, but we consider that the duty and preparation should be presented just previous to the occasion, when it is needed for practice. So we do in regard to every other matter of peculiar solemnity and importance, and in nothing else except this very important work. It is ever contended that instruction just previous to the practice is untimely. But others say partly feeling and passion runs so high, persons will not reason or listen, and presenting this subject now, may only increase the excitement. To this I answer, first, if men suffer their reason to be through sinful passion or prejudice that will not excuse those whom God has set up to teach from endeavoring to instruct them by presenting the truth, matters are often mad—soundly the truth upon this subject is the proper means to prevent or allay undue passion or prejudice. Surely this is the duty of the faithful Christian man, who has any due sense of the solemn importances and responsibility of his action in this duty would allow partisan passion and prejudice to lower his moral standard and blind his reason. It is because the power of truth upon this subject is not brought to quicken reason and conscience that these passions is allowed to drive man in this duty. There are some among you who have great veneration for what was done by our ancestors, what they did and handed down to you. Suppose that I am departing from the practice of good old days in preaching on this subject, but the truth is the New England Fathers always instructed the people of their duty. In 1803 Dr. Backus, by request of the Governor, preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Connecticut. In 1800 Dr. Lathrop preached the election sermon of Massachusetts, and so plainly pointed out the iniquitious principles of the dominant party that they refused him the usual compliment of asking for a copy for publication. In 1812 Dr. Welsh, and in 1813 Dr. Lee preached the election sermon, and about 1811 or 1813 when Jefferson was in high, Dr. Ely preached a sermon on this subject to his people at "Robinson's Run Church." So we find that fifty years ago ministers and people so thought it a duty for the pulpit to speak on the instructions of this matter.

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For the Commercial.

MR. EDITOR:—I tender the following "New Song," founded on the popular campaign melody of "Tippecano and Tyler too," never to be forgotten by those Republicans who mingled in the Presidential canvass conspicuous in political annals, as the era of Log Cabins and Hard Cider.

There are cheering indications that we may have many more stanzas to add to this Song.

L.

Have you heard the news from New York—
York—York?
The Empire State will do!
And grants the soldiers the right to vote,
For Honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
For Honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

And here is our own dear old Keystone—stone,
stone,
In loyal column, too;
An [illegible] the soil or [illegible] will be done,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson, too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson, too,
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

Oh! have you heard the news from Sherman—
nunn, man?
Who put the rebels through,
And took Atlanta, Secessia's van
For honest Old Abe and Johnson, too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson, too,
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

Oh! have you heard the news from Vermont—
mont—mont?
Patriotic and true!
And soon will tally another count,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too;
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

Have you heard the news from Mobile—Ile—
bile?
Where was bravely won, too,
A brilliant naval *coup d'œil*;
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too;
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

Oh! have you heard the news from Maine—
Maine—Maine?
To the Union true,
Free from treason, blemish and stain;
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

Have you heard the new from Sheridan—dan—
dan?
Up the Shenandoah—
Who routed Early's rebel clan,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
For honest Old Abe and Johnson too,
And with them we'll beat Little Mac, Mac, Mac,
He's laid on his back!
And with them we'll beat Little Mac.

A HORRIBLE TALE REVIVED.—The Paris *Siecle*, in speaking of the buildings which are to come down in consequence of the changes connected with the removal of the Hotel Dieu, says:—At the angle of the Rues des Marmousets and des Deux-Ermite, which are both condemned to disappear, may be seen in the wall a sculptured stone, partly obliterated by time, but which still bears some traces of the former design, namely a dog regorging in bas relief, in the place of a porcelain dog fixed there during the reign of Henry II., to commemorate an act of instinct accomplished by one of those faithful animals. At No. 2, in that street lived, in adjoining shops, a barber and a pastry-cook. A stranger having one day entered the shop of the former to get shaved, was never seen to leave it. His family being uneasy at his disappearance, had him sought for, and a friend, accompanied by the dog of the missing man and a sergeant of the watch, searched all over Paris. As the seekers were at length passing before this house in the Rue des Deux-Ermites, the dog began to scent about him with an uneasy air. It next rushed into the barber's shop and commenced scratching on the floor with such persistence that it led to the discovery of a trap-door over a cellar, which still exists, and where the body of a man was found cut into pieces. The barber, says the story, had made a bargain with his neighbor, whose pies, made of human flesh, had acquired a greedy celebrity, so that when a stranger came to get shaved, he was placed on the trap, and, a spring being touched, he fell into the cellar below, where he was despatched by the pastry-cook, if not killed by the fall.—The two murderers were broken on the wheel, and their houses razed to the ground. Is there any truth in this story? What is certain is, that until the commencement of the sixteenth century there might have been seen an open space at the spot formerly occupied by the houses, the cellars of which could still be seen. Francis I. it was who permitted the present habitation to be built.

THE CANADA REBELS ALL FOR MCCLELLAN.—A friend of the American Union, residing in Hamilton, C. W., having read in the Erie *Press* that "all the Secessionists in Canada are bitterly hostile to McClellan," writes to assure us that the very opposite is the case. He says: "There are in Hamilton a large number of disloyal Americans, both Northerners and Southerners, and I have yet to see the first one who is in favor of Mr. Lincoln. They know too well who their friends are to be in favor of any one who goes in for crushing the rebellion. The fact is, the Secessionists here (and it is the same in other parts of the Province where I have met them,) spend most of their time in lounging about, denouncing Mr. Lincoln and all connected with him. McClellan is their favorite, and they never tire in singing his praises."

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $1s to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $15 to $18, by a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25, as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set. Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. aug30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT BILL!
Two excellent bills.
Sixth night of the Young American Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his beautiful rendition of Edward Middleton, in the great moral Drama of the
Prentice Boy; or, the Fallen Saved!
Edward Middleton.....Edwin Adams.
(The entire Company will appear.)
Double Dance.....Misses Sylvester and Jennie.
Mesley Overture (new) arranged by Mr. Geo Bart.
To conclude with the
Maniac Lover.
In rehearsal the HERETIC, RUY BLAS and DEAD HEART.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city or Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use at the same. se26-1y

PRICES ADVANCED

AGAIN IN THE EAST FOR

DRY GOODS,

BUT WE WILL CONTINUE OUR

GREAT SALE.

GREAT SALE.

GREAT SALE.

GREAT SALE.

AT

PANIC PRICES,

PANIC PRICES,

PANIC PRICES

PANIC PRICES,

PANIC PRICES.

FOR THE REST OF

THIS WEEK ONLY.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

CALL AND COMPARE PRICES.
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DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.
☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.
ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20:1md

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 stills, 64x37, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.
A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established
FOUNDRY BUSINESS.
Address Box No. 1,281 Pittsburgh Post-Office.
se28-3w*

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
sel-2m&w

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. aug18

OIL COMPANIES.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 10th instant. By order of Directors
oc5-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to the Stock of the Sterry and Cherry Run Oil Company are requested to call forthwith at the Store of GRAHAM & THOMAS, 134 Liberty street, and pay their subscriptions.
R. J. THOMAS,
oct7-2t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FLEMING AND BLOOD FARM OIL CREEK PATROLEUM CO. Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE FLEMING AND BLOOD FARM OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at the office of the secretary on or after the 10th inst., free from Tax. Transfer Books will be closed until after the 10th inst. [oct5,3t] WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.—There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company on Saturday, October 15th, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of GEORGE SELLERS, Jr., Esq., No. 99 Fourth street. Fanctical attendance is desired, as officers for permanent organization will be elected.
E. S. WARD,
oct7-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL OIL CO.,
OF DUNKARD AND WHITELY CREEKS.

The subscribers to stock of this Company are hereby notified that their subscriptions are now due, and payable on or before MONDAY, October 10th inst. The prospects are flattering, having a good show of oil. All stockholders are requested to pay promptly at No. 19 Diamond. WM. M. LIPPINCOTT,
oct4-6t Sec'y and Treasurer.

KANAWHA OIL CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in side room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be punctually present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.
JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary. oct4-9t

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best, if not superior one say in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1y

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 851 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEIZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FORSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
se22 No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se22 IOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct6-tf

PRODUCE—
11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
3 " " Butter.
26 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by
oct J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS DEPARTMENT, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the original of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

If One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
oct5-9t Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy
U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.
AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of
[STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.
SEMPLE & JONES,
oct5-2w Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
an18:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
16-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16:2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offices and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
ly20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
12 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Bounty Fund Tax, under the call of the President for $60,000 cent., and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege By order of the Board.
WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested.
W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oct4-2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
oct 135 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
Being No. 18 WYLIE STREET, Lot has a front on Wylie street of 20 feet, and extends back 80 feet to a 3-foot alley, on which are erected a fine Three Story Brick Dwelling with extensive back building, Twelve Rooms with a good Basement, suitable for a Doctor, near to Fifth street. Apply to
oc7 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL
Country Residence occupied by the undersigned on Mount Washington, commanding a view of the cities, rivers and vicinity. The improvements consists of a
SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE,
of modern style, with 15 rooms and 2 porches, large Green house, Gardener's house, with four rooms, Stable, Carriage house, and Spring house, with a constant supply pure water.

The lot has 3 acres, with over 200 choice bearing fruit trees, grape vines, and every variety of small fruits and shrubbery. No expense having been spared to put the property under the best cultivation.

To those wanting a residence convenient to the city in complete order, with most improvements and pure air, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with.
oct-1-tf JAMES MILLINGAR.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three acres of ground and a large brick dwelling house, well painted and papered, and is in good order; wide centre hall, front and back porches, thirteen rooms, cellar and attic, spring house, cistern, large stabling, carriage house, with room for three carriages, tenant house, a variety of fruit trees of choice quantities, shrubbery, flowers, grape arbors, shade trees, vines, green house, etc., a fine view of the surrounding country, situate a short distance from the city.
oc4-1w S. GOEBBELS & SONS, 51 Market st.

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE
A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of
NEW BRIGHTON,
on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 200 feet.

The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The property is convenient to the Railroad station, about five minutes' walk and is in the midst of dwellings of a similar class.

Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each day daily, at the moderate expense, by commutation ticket, of $22 per quarter. Possession immediately.

Further particulars upon application to
S. S. BRYAN,
se23 Broker and Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
se16-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 7 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion in river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Bank Barn, out-Houses, a large bearing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building Arks or Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19:tf

CLOTHING.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION
Has been made in the prices of all our Goods to conform to the recent heavy
DECLINE IN GOLD,
presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers and the public to supply their wants for the season.
FALL GOODS
Just opened, for Fall Dress and Walking Suits; among which is an invoice of
SCOTCH COATINGS.
Our Fall Styles are now ready, and will be offered at the lowest cash prices.
GRAY, JOSSIEL & RESE,
Successors to
SAM'L. GRAY & SON,
oct5-1w Merchant Tailors, 19 Fifth street.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large assortment of ALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glengrove Linen Reports.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street.
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest styles of Goods to be found in the Eastern houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
se7 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 13

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se26 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se20-1y

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1864.

ARMY WAGONS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., the 16th day of October, 1864, for the delivery of Army Wagons at Pittsburgh, Pa.

These wagons are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen in this office.

The bids must state how many wagons the bidder will deliver, and in what time.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. CROSS, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.

The under-signed reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made on the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.
O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON.
se13&m No. 26 S. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STRE

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

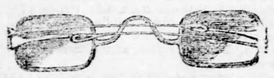
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, on January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH se24:1y

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately:

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, (Diamond,) Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly of 64 Fifth street. ☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hildrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. au26

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES
ARREARS OF PAY,
and all
MILITARY CLAIMS.
Office: No. 135 FOURTH street,
se27 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se22 No. 114 Fifth street.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREland
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my8 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ly26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 7, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101	102
U. S. 5-20s	102	102½
Allegheny County 5s	90	98
Allegheny County Bounty 6s	98	
Pittsburgh 3s	78	
Connellsville R. R.		35½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	71	
Connellsville R. R.		113½
Exchange Bank	72	
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	50½	
1st National Bank	108	108½
Dalzell	87½	
Columbia	70	75
Ohio Valley	1.15	1.20
Federal	1.42	1.45
Fayette		50
Fleming & Blood		4½
Phillips	65½	70
Linden Mining		3½
Cherry Run Central		18½
Eldorado		5
Merchants'	45½	50
Germania Oil		8
Oil Basin		7½
McAboy Cherry		15
National Mining		20
Northwestern Copper		10
Massachusetts Mining		5
All'y City Bounty Bonds		95

FRIDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The National Banks established in this city, and the one in Allegheny, judging from their last quarterly statement, are in a most prosperous condition, and their influence is felt as highly beneficial to this community. No city in the Union, with such heavy manufacturing and mercantile interests was doing with so small a banking capital as Pittsburgh, and the organizing of banks under the National general law, is most opportune for this community. We subjoin a condensed statement of their last reports:

This statement compares with that of July thus:

Capital	1,162,565	1,579,310	Inc. $86,805
Circulation	449,000	942,000	" 151,540
Deposits	2,466,811	3,380,052	" 1,290,220
U. S. Treasurer	780,961	879,849	" 56,000
Due Banks	191,196	291,196	" 96,000
Loans & disc'ts	3,180,840	5,407,783	" 1,311,942
U. S. Securities	1,842,033	2,078,700	" 235,647
Com'n'l & Tra. N.	1,329,084	2,219,031	" 889,947
Due from banks	660,767	770,762	" 19,000

The heavy increase in some of the items is more apparent that real. It is owing in great part to the omission in July of one of the Banks to publish their statement. Hence the statement now published shows a much heavier increase than it would had the July statement included all the National Banks.

Some trifling discrepancy in the assets and liabilities is accounted for by the fact that all the banks do not publish some of the smaller and unimportant items.

The National Banks are becoming an important feature in our financial circles, and it is of importance to note their movements, and to add to the regular bank statements the items, thus:

Capital of old Banks	$1,641,700
Capital of National Banks	1,579,310
Total capital	$3,222,815
Circulation of old Banks	2,665,655
Circulation of National Banks	942,000
Total circulation	$3,608,195
Deposits of old Banks	$4,412,772
Deposits, including U. S. Dep. Nat. Bks.	4,675,852
Total deposits	$9,088,624
U. S. Securities held by old Banks	$7,702,950
U. S. Securities held by National Banks	2,078,700
Total U. S. Securities	$9,780,750
Bills Discount old Banks	$5,387,618
Bills Discount National Banks	2,402,732
Total bills discounted	$7,880,350

A comparison of these aggregates would show a similar increase over the statement of July, but it is in great part accounted for by the omission of the one National Bank at that time.

It would be desirable to have *monthly* statements published simultaneously by all the Banks both National and State.

—Sales at the Board to-day were shares of the Third National Bank at 103, and the Columbia Oil Stock at 70.

—Some considerable activity in the sale of the shares of new oil companies still prevails. We learn that the stock of the Ross Oil Company has all been subscribed by responsible parties, and although the company will only be organized this afternoon, it will be able to divide a two per cent. dividend among its stockholders, from the product of one well for one month. The land of this Company is a few miles above Oil City, on what is called Horse Creek Eldy, and may be regarded as in the very heart of the Oil region. It is expected to have another well sunk in the course of this month, and the calculations are that the next dividend will reach from three to four per cent. with oil even down to five or six dollars a barrel. This is really one of the most promising of the new oil companies for the investment is a two per cent. one from the start.

—There is do doubt much speculation in the manufacture and sale of shares of Oil Companies, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and much of the capital that finds its way into them will no doubt prove an entire loss to the investors, but this fact should not be allowed to militate against the full development of the great oil basin on the western borders of our State. That there is oil there in great abundance, and that this oil is of immense value, are facts daily proved by the market reports of production and prices. The following is the quantity of coal oil exported from five ports January 1 to Sept. 3:

	1864.	1863.
From New York, gallons	11,061,493	18,821,425
" Boston, "	1,106,764	1,344,707
" Philadelphia, "	5,141,566	4,282,000
" Baltimore, "	665,969	2,256,596
" Portland, "	2,271	28,597
Total export from U.S.	20,026,834	20,067,125
Same time, in 1864	5,889,959	

These figures show that there is no falling off in supply of oil, as had been previously feared and predicted by those who could not rationally and satisfactorily account for the wonderful existence of oil so far below the surface of the earth. There has been a small increase in the supply the present year over that of last, and there is reason to believe that had as much attention been given to the sinking of wells as there has been to that shorter cut to a fortune by the manufacture of company shares, the increased yield of oil would have been as great in 1864 over last as it was in 1863 over that of 1862. But it does not follow that the loss to investors in unproductive shares will result in no good. The speculation now so active in oil stocks is attracting a great amount of capital and labor to the region, which will sooner or later tell favorably in the greatly increased production of oil. No new and valuable source of wealth can be promptly developed without more or less of speculation. The silver mines of Mexico, the gold mines of California, and the anthracite and bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, would not have reached their present development of wealth had they been wholly separated from speculation in one shape or another, in twice or it rice the time since their discovery, but for the stimulus afforded in the hopes of speedy and large profits from comparatively small ventures.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Business was not active, hence we have but few sales to record. The weather has been changeable; during the afternoon we had a heavy rain. The Allegheny river was rising rapidly at Oil City, and the knowing ones predict a flood. Boats on that stream will have a lively time as long as the river will admit of steamers reaching that point. The demand for the leading articles was limited. The unsettled state of the Money Market, particularly Gold, makes dealers cautious. On the wharf there was a moderate amount of activity. The Minerva arrived, and returned to Wheeling with a good trip. The Julia, from Zanesville, had a moderate trip. She will return at 4 p.m. The Wauanita will leave to-day for St. Louis; she has superior accommodations. The Anna arrived, with a good trip of freight and full of passengers. The Bertha is the mail packet for Cincinnati to-day. The Lent Leoti has her sign up for Cincinnati; she will follow the Bertha. A number of boats are due, which will arrive before our next issue.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The truth is it would be difficult to find two dealers that agree as to the rates are. This is always the case on a falling market in the absence of transactions. In a few days we hope to see the market better settled, when we will again furnish our readers with the daily operations.

WHISKEY—The market was not very active. We note small sales of city rectified at $1 70@1 74.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Loads was disposed of at $38@40.

APPLES—Were in moderate request. We note sales of prime at $2 00@2 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—This article like everything else was inactive. Dealers are holding off and are not disposed to purchase to any extent. The rains during the week were small and prices were irregular and drooping. Wheat—Was not active; small lots were disposed of from wagons at, for Red, $1 75, and White, $1 85. Oats were selling in a regular way from stores, 80 cents to the extent of 700 bush at depot and wharf; from stores the usual advance was obtained. Corn is beginning to arrive, we note sales of 400 bushels at $1 50 per bush. Barley was not active; the receipts were light. Rye was neglected and prices were nominal.

CHEESE—The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 91 boxes W. R., at 20@22c; Hamburg, 23½.

BUTTER—The market was quiet, dealers are not disposed to purchase to any extent at the present prices. They are disposed to hold off and see what may turn up. The stock in hand is not large. What the principle portion have been purchased at good round figures. The sales, with small sales for favorite brands, were extra $40, extra family, $30@35, $27@31, and choice, $25@27 per bbl.

LARD—With a moderate demand with a fair inquiry for home purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them in the present issue.

BUTTER—Was not active. The receipts exceed the demand. Prices were irregular and were governed by the quality ranging from 35 to 50c for No. 1.

LARD—Was stationary with sales at 23c.

SEEDS—Were inactive. We note small sales at previous prices.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40 Box.
8x10	5 75 "
8x11 to 10x12	6 10 "
8x13 to 10x14	6 40 "
8x15 to 10x16	6 80 "
8x18 to 14x18	7 20 "
8x19 to 14x22	7 60 "
10x24 to 16x24	8 65 "
10x26 to 16x28	9 50 "
10x30 to 24x16	10 10 "
12x37 to 30x10	11 50 "
12x40 to 30x12	13 00 "
12x44 to 30x14	14 40 "
12x45 to 30x15	17 25 "

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80 Box.
8x10	11 50 "
8x15 to 10x15	15 00 "
8x15 to 10x18	16 75 "
10x20 to 10x28	17 25 "
10x32 to 32x14	21 60 "
12x36 to 35x18	23 60 "
12x45 to 30x24	28 80 "
30x60 to 40x60	38 00 "

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Business was suspended in the Pig Iron Market during the week, and it is not often that a single transaction occurs. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers are so wide that one or the other must give way before sales can be made. In the absence of sales it would be impossible to furnish quotations that could be depended on. We hope to have something more substantial next week.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 8

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$25 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—IXC0	30 00
I-C—IXC0	35 00
I-C—11x20	40 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	45c	Bar	50
Zinc Sheets	20	Spelter Slabs	24

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 8, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

XA Ale brls	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$ 5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do	6 00
India do	12 00	India do	6 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do	5 00

These dealers in ale above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

October 8, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and gilt can have further advance. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	39@42

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 8, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₰ lb. cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₰ lb. cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₰ lb. cash	61
Copper bottoms, 3 gal. each, off for cash	80
Brass Kettles, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 8, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₰ lb.	9 cts.	Crown	11 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	10
Boston	12		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Oct. 8, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13 @14
Dry Flint Hides	24 @

New York Pig Iron Market.

October 6.

Scotch Pig is again a little lower, and the market closes dull, the demand having fallen off: we notice 300 tons best brands, from yard, at $39@40, with small lots at $40@43; and 200 tons on spot at $43. Sales on dock we did not learn; 100 tons wrought scrap brought $70 cash. We quote English sheet, shades, 9½@10c, and bolts and rounds, 10@10½c. These last grades are in fair request, with sales of 700 tons (60 p.) at $55 50; 600 do, $56, and 200 do on terms we did not learn. The recent decline of $10 per ton in bar, hoop, &c., has not and the effect to induce an increase of demand, and the market continues dull and nominal.

IMPORTS FROM JAN. 1ST TO SEPT. 30TH, 1864.

	BAR.	PIG.	SHEET.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
For foreign ports	29,616	46,037	556,766
Coastwise	1,952	447	31,271
Total	31,568	46,514	588,037
Same time, 1863	53,836	16,548	257,715

New York Wool Market.

October 6.

The market for both domestic and foreign wool continues very active, and prices favor the buyer. A few manufacturers have been looking through the market during the last day or two, a fact that would seem to betoken a revival in demand ere long. While the tendency of gold continues downward, there is little prospect of any material reaction in prices. The sales include 40,000 lbs domestic fleece, in lots, at 82½@86c for low to good grades; 17,000 lbs burry Texas, 60; 25,000 lbs Donskoi, 45@52; for black and 55@60 for white; and 5,000 lbs Santa Fe, 50.

Import, from January 1st to Sept. 30th, 1864:

From foreign ports	99,220 bales
From coastwise ports	18,917
Total	118,140 bales
Same time, 1863	91,679 "

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 6.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 5 hhds and 20 bxs, viz: 4 hhds Kentucky, Lugs and Trash, 2 at $9,4 at 10, 1 at $8 50 and 8 hhds Mason County Leaf: 1 at $42, 1 at $14 50 @15, 1 at $16, 2 lugs, 1 at $8, 2 at $9 for sale at $70, 1 at $80; 20 boxes Kentucky at prices ranging from $4 to $14 00. Receipts light.

Daily sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chisholm's warehouse, October 5, 24 hhds, as follows: 1 at $4 50, 3 at $5 @5 50, 3 at $6 @6 50, 2 at $7@7 75, 2 at $10 25@10 50, 1 at $14, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $21, 1 at $26. Four hhds Mason county Leaf and Lugs as followsl at $12 50, 1 at $13 50, 1 at $24, 1 at $26.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

No sales reported to-day. Offerings on Change did not obtain satisfactory bids, and remained unsold.

An auction Government sale took place yesterday, by W. S. Stedman & Co., auctioneers, and the following lots were sold:

9 bales good middling to J. S. Gray & Co. $1 07
1 bales good middling to " " " 1 04½
11 bales damaged to " " " 77
6 bales damaged to " " " 31
49 bales damaged to B. W. Pearce 41½
22 bales damaged to Bemis & Brown 77½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Business yesterday was active. There was a liberal demand for Crude Oil, in fact there were purchasers for all that was on hand, at the rates mentioned below. The principle portion of the sales were to our refiners whose stock of raw oil has run down to a low ebb. The reports from the East were more favorable, sales being made at a slight advance. The Allegheny river to Oil City is in fine boating order, dispatches received yesterday afternoon report six feet six inches and rising with a fair prospect of a flood. Prices of oil at the wells were lower. Prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 per barrel, according to location. The present rise in our rivers will no doubt bring a large supply of oil to market that has been waiting shipment for some time, besides it will bring oil to market that has been purchased since the decline has been established at the wells. One of our oil dealers received a lot of 178 barrels. Upon examination it was ascertained that the lot contained 18 barrels of water. The dealer not only lost the oil, but had to pay the freight on the 18 barrels—rather deep. The arrivals from Oil City include the Linda and Petrolia No. 1. The departures were Echo No. 3, Petrolia No. 2, and Urilda, with fair trips. The sales of crude amount to 1,300 bbls.; refined, 1,000 bbls. The receipts were 829 bbls. The particulars of the transactions were:

CRUDE OIL—Buyers yesterday took hold freely, and about all the Crude there was on hand was disposed of, as follows: 200 bbls, pkgs returned; 500 do at 22c; 300 do do at 23c; 200 do do at 23½c; 1200 do do at 22c; 150 do do at 23c; 300 do do at 23c; 250 bbls to arrive at 23c; 100 bbls on spot at 23c; 150 bbls in bulk at 23c. Sales of 500 and 300 bbls, pkgs included, at 28c. The market closed firm. Prices seem to have touched bottom.

REFINED OILS—Have been inactive for many days. We note a sale of 1000 bbls bonded at 65c, delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H. McKelvey	107	Strickler & Baxter	10
Monterey	231	R. D. Cochran	77
Woodburn	103	Fisher Bro	77
R. Wray	125	J. T. Stockdale	45
Total			829

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 144 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Wormser M & Co, 357 barrels refined for New York.

M M Knox 52 barrels benzole for New York.

M Knox, 107 barrels refined for New York

M M Knox, 55 barrels tar for New York.

Finance and Trade.

The state of trade, with scarcely an exception, continues sluggish in the extreme, and business seems, unlike the fluctuations of a compass, in view of the constant fluctuations of Gold and the currency, not knowing whither they are drifting. The general expectation of an early peace, through a military success, has a marked effect upon the general merchandise and produce markets, and as the legal tender currency approaches nearer to a specie basis, the fluctuations of commercial values is towards a lower range. The opinion has become widespread that prices of most commodities are destined to go still lower, and hence the volume of trade is restricted to the immediate necessities of consumption. Indeed, buyers are cautious to a fault, preferring to watch the course of events rather than run the risk of paying what may prove to be exorbitant prices, even for needed supplies. It is well understood that dealers in many kinds of merchandise have already realized many losses by the general shrinkage of values, and yet not a few have accumulated profits so rapidly during the last nine months that there's great reason to believe that, with but few exceptions, they will be able to withstand any reverses which may be impending. Large operators, in many cases, have been compelled by financial necessity to force sales, and consequently to mark their prices below the cost of importation or production, and to facilitate the movement, stocks have been thrown into the auction rooms and sold for whatever they would fetch. Those who study the course of our Review Trade articles, will observe that the deductions during the past few weeks, a steady reduction of values, especially of the leading staples, have been progressive so early in its movement that it has scarcely as yet reached the retail trade. The military situation continues to have a highly favorable look, but we should dispense with all the lessons of experience if we counted upon nothing but satisfactory success. While there is the unknown which is kindred to the inexplicable, or those things which do not warrant definition, there is not less folly in refusing to acknowledge and rejoice in those which control the rates are. This is always the case on a falling market in the absence of transactions. In a few days we hope to see the market better settled, when we will again furnish our readers with the daily operations.

WHISKEY—The market was not very active. We note small sales of city rectified at $1 70@1 74.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Loads was disposed of at $38@40.

APPLES—Were in moderate request. We note sales of prime at $2 00@2 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—This article like everything else was inactive. Dealers are holding off and are not disposed to purchase to any extent. The rains during the week were small and prices were irregular and drooping. Wheat—Was not active; small lots were disposed of from wagons at, for Red, $1 75, and White, $1 85. Oats were selling in a regular way from stores, 80 cents to the extent of 700 bush at depot and wharf; from stores the usual advance was obtained. Corn is beginning to arrive, we note sales of 400 bushels at $1 50 per bush. Barley was not active; the receipts were light. Rye was neglected and prices were nominal.

CHEESE—The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 91 boxes W. R., at 20@22c; Hamburg, 23½.

BUTTER—The market was quiet, dealers are not disposed to purchase to any extent at the present prices. They are disposed to hold off and see what may turn up. The stock in hand is not large. What the principle portion have been purchased at good round figures. The sales, with small sales for favorite brands, were extra $40, extra family, $30@35, $27@31, and choice, $25@27 per bbl.

LARD—With a moderate demand with a fair inquiry for home purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them in the present issue.

BUTTER—Was not active. The receipts exceed the demand. Prices were irregular and were governed by the quality ranging from 35 to 50c for No. 1.

LARD—Was stationary with sales at 23c.

SEEDS—Were inactive. We note small sales at previous prices.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40 Box.
8x10	5 75 "
8x11 to 10x12	6 10 "
8x13 to 10x14	6 40 "
8x15 to 10x16	6 80 "
8x18 to 14x18	7 20 "
8x19 to 14x22	7 60 "
10x24 to 16x24	8 65 "
10x26 to 16x28	9 50 "
10x30 to 24x16	10 10 "
12x37 to 30x10	11 50 "
12x40 to 30x12	13 00 "
12x44 to 30x14	14 40 "
12x45 to 30x15	17 25 "

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80 Box.
8x10	11 50 "
8x15 to 10x15	15 00 "
8x15 to 10x18	16 75 "
10x20 to 10x28	17 25 "
10x32 to 32x14	21 60 "
12x36 to 35x18	23 60 "
12x45 to 30x24	28 80 "
30x60 to 40x60	38 00 "

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Business was suspended in the Pig Iron Market during the week, and it is not often that a single transaction occurs. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers are so wide that one or the other must give way before sales can be made. In the absence of sales it would be impossible to furnish quotations that could be depended on. We hope to have something more substantial next week.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 8

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$25 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—IXC0	30 00
I-C—IXC0	35 00
I-C—11x20	40 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	45c	Bar	50
Zinc Sheets	20	Spelter Slabs	24

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 8, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

XA Ale brls	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$ 5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do	6 00
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October 8, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and gilt can have further advance. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	39@42

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 8, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₰ lb. cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₰ lb. cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₰ lb. cash	61
Copper bottoms, 3 gal. each, off for cash	80
Brass Kettles, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash	85

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Oct. 8, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₰ lb.	9 cts.	Crown	11 cts.
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Boston	12		

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Dry Flint Hides	24 @

New York Pig Iron Market.

October 6.

Scotch Pig is again a little lower, and the market closes dull, the demand having fallen off: we notice 300 tons best brands, from yard, at $39@40, with small lots at $40@43; and 200 tons on spot at $43. Sales on dock we did not learn; 100 tons wrought scrap brought $70 cash. We quote English sheet, shades, 9½@10c, and bolts and rounds, 10@10½c. These last grades are in fair request, with sales of 700 tons (60 p.) at $55 50; 600 do, $56, and 200 do on terms we did not learn. The recent decline of $10 per ton in bar, hoop, &c., has not and the effect to induce an increase of demand, and the market continues dull and nominal.

IMPORTS FROM JAN. 1ST TO SEPT. 30TH, 1864.

	BAR.	PIG.	SHEET.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
For foreign ports	29,616	46,037	556,766
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Import, from January 1st to Sept. 30th, 1864:

From foreign ports	99,220 bales
From coastwise ports	18,917
Total	118,140 bales
Same time, 1863	91,679 "

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 6.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 5 hhds and 20 bxs, viz: 4 hhds Kentucky, Lugs and Trash, 2 at $9,4 at 10, 1 at $8 50 and 8 hhds Mason County Leaf: 1 at $42, 1 at $14 50 @15, 1 at $16, 2 lugs, 1 at $8, 2 at $9 for sale at $70, 1 at $80; 20 boxes Kentucky at prices ranging from $4 to $14 00. Receipts light.

Daily sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chisholm's warehouse, October 5, 24 hhds, as follows: 1 at $4 50, 3 at $5 @5 50, 3 at $6 @6 50, 2 at $7@7 75, 2 at $10 25@10 50, 1 at $14, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $21, 1 at $26. Four hhds Mason county Leaf and Lugs as followsl at $12 50, 1 at $13 50, 1 at $24, 1 at $26.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

No sales reported to-day. Offerings on Change did not obtain satisfactory bids, and remained unsold.

An auction Government sale took place yesterday, by W. S. Stedman & Co., auctioneers, and the following lots were sold:

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OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Business yesterday was active. There was a liberal demand for Crude Oil, in fact there were purchasers for all that was on hand, at the rates mentioned below. The principle portion of the sales were to our refiners whose stock of raw oil has run down to a low ebb. The reports from the East were more favorable, sales being made at a slight advance. The Allegheny river to Oil City is in fine boating order, dispatches received yesterday afternoon report six feet six inches and rising with a fair prospect of a flood. Prices of oil at the wells were lower. Prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 per barrel, according to location. The present rise in our rivers will no doubt bring a large supply of oil to market that has been waiting shipment for some time, besides it will bring oil to market that has been purchased since the decline has been established at the wells. One of our oil dealers received a lot of 178 barrels. Upon examination it was ascertained that the lot contained 18 barrels of water. The dealer not only lost the oil, but had to pay the freight on the 18 barrels—rather deep. The arrivals from Oil City include the Linda and Petrolia No. 1. The departures were Echo No. 3, Petrolia No. 2, and Urilda, with fair trips. The sales of crude amount to 1,300 bbls.; refined, 1,000 bbls. The receipts were 829 bbls. The particulars of the transactions were:

CRUDE OIL—Buyers yesterday took hold freely, and about all the Crude there was on hand was disposed of, as follows: